

CRIME IN A GREAT CITY.

PITFALLS THAT CONSTANTLY LURK FOR THE UNWARY.

Manifold and Peculiar Dangers that Beset Countrymen—A Quartet of Evils—A Poor German's Leap to Death—The Fortune-Teller and Her Victim—The Warning of King Solomon—Have They Found the Woman?

ATHER than to be robbed and perhaps murdered John Adick, a fresh importation from Germany, jumped from the second-story window of the house at 153 Sherman street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was terribly injured and will probably die. Crazed with fear and the desire to escape from two notorious colored women who had enticed him to the place, Adick did not count the danger of such a leap. He was partially up, and raising his higher he sprang out into the dark. He fell head foremost to the ground. His spine was almost doubled by the contact with the pavement, and his head and legs were badly injured. He was removed to the County Hospital, where the physicians say that he is also injured internally, and his chances for recovery are slight.

Adick has only been in the country a few weeks and was stopping at the American Hotel, corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets. Thursday night, while strolling about the South Side, he was accosted by Sadie Carr and Kate Washington, who live at 153 Sherman street. He accompanied them to their rooms. He started to leave and they urged him to remain, and gave him some drinks which, it is said, were drugged. Becoming alarmed Adick arose to go, and both women grabbed him and threw him to the floor. He began from them and made for the door, only to find it locked. A desperate fight followed, in which the two women were more than a match for the unsophisticated German. It was at this juncture that he thought of escape by the window.

The women, Carr and Washington, were arrested and lodged at the Army station to await the result of Adick's injuries. The above is a clipping from a recent issue of one of the metropolitan daily papers of Chicago.

To the person who makes a practice of reading the local criminal happenings of a great city items like this, though often darker and more revolting, are as commonplace as the weather report or the promises of cleaner streets.

While almost no end of Chicago's own citizens fall easy victims to the wiles of the "siren" and the tricks and devices of "bunko-stealers," "muck-auctioneers," "slide-advertisers" and the small army of other depraved people "who live by their wits," it is the "countrymen" to whom they look for their real harvest.

This is not because the farmers and residents of small towns and villages lack the intelligence or caution of their more favored "city cousins," but results from a want of experience and a consequent ignorance of the "ways of the world," particularly those "ways which are dark and tricks which are vain." Besides, that very caution which leads the country visitor to carry his "roll" pinned up in the inside pocket of his vest, and to regard everybody and everything with suspicion and distrust, places him in greater danger, since once thrown off his guard and his confidence gained he is glad to have found, in what he has been led to regard as a city of sharpers, one straightforward, honorable man, in consequence of which discerning of his suspicions he is the more easily "worked."

"The good man is from home; he has gone on a long journey."

These words, quoted by "that wise King, Dan Solomon," in his wise and warning proverbs, are as current now as when thousands of years ago, they were used to beguile into evil courses the young and unwary men of far-off Judea.

He who listens to them, and listening believes, often finds that the "long journey" has extended no farther than to the corner saloon, and that "the good man" frequently returns at almost inopportune times in a frenzy of jealous rage, which nothing but money, and a liberal portion of it, can allay.

ble sensation, but failed to bring out the bottom facts, which are now for the first time made public.

The scene of the first act was a low-ceilinged, flashily furnished apartment



"THANK YOU, SIR; VERY MUCH."

on West Madison street. The speaker was a tall, dark, black-haired woman of uncertain age, who sat before a table upon which a number of playing-cards were arranged in the form of a cross. Her name, as given in her advertisement, was Madame Row-Sattay, from Bengal, India, "the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter." Her only companion was a well-dressed and handsome though nervous-looking young man, who sat opposite, with his back to the one door of the room.

"But I want to learn how the wheat market is going to turn," remonstrated the latter. "I'm not concerned with women."

"But you must be; you cannot fight destiny, Mr. John Fellows!"

Forgetful of the fact that his name was written in bold letters on the lining of the hat he had just handed her, the young man stared at the fortune-teller in open-mouthed wonder.

"I'm not limited to what I see in the cards," explained the madam. "I am a medium as well. Wheat will go high, very high, but you will not buy. Your fortune, a great one, will come through a blonde woman. As you pass down the street you will encounter her at the third crossing. You will know her by her first words: 'Thank you, sir; very much.'"

The "seventh daughter" raised her hand. The motion was graceful and made a decided impression upon Fellows. It also served as a signal to a fair-haired young woman, who at that moment appeared at the half-open door.



"THE SEVENTH DAUGHTER RAISED HER HAND."

The latter made a responsive sign and glided down the long stairway. Five minutes later John Fellows was walking down the street toward the business center of the city.

He was a new-comer to Chicago. Two months before he had arrived in the Garden City bringing \$5,000 in cash and letters which had secured him a good position in the office of a LaSalle street broker.

"Swindled again!" muttered he, pausing on the third crossing, and looking in vain for the promised "blonde woman." "I'm two dollars out, and I'm glad of it, for I hate women, anyway."

Just then a lady dressed in deepest black, and closely veiled, emerged from a jewelry store and walked west. As she passed him something fell from the folds of her dress to the sidewalk. It proved to be a small jewelcase, which the young man secured and then darted after her.

"Beg your pardon!" said he, raising his hat and offering the case.

"Thank you, sir; very much."

As she spoke she put aside her veil and disclosed a fair face and an abundance of blonde hair.

The young man fairly recoiled, so intense was his surprise at the fulfillment of the prophecy.

more than one-half of it had been divided by the blonde woman and Madame Row-Sattay.

Six weeks later the tragedy closed in the "private residence" where the blonde lady had rooms.

"Wheat went down three cents to-day," announced Fellows. "My margins were swept away and I was unable to replace the money I have taken from my employers! A warrant is out for my arrest!"

"So you're ruined?" she retorted. "Utterly! In pocket and soul! Lend me \$1,200 to make good my shortage! You have it, I'm sure."

"And you may be equally sure that I shall keep it! I have no use for a ruined man! Out of my sight!"

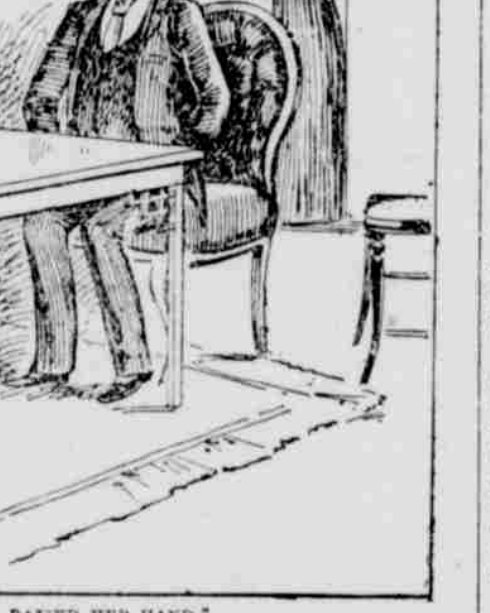
There was a flash, a report, a fall, and the victim of mingled plot and passion had paid his "shortage" with his life.

Under another name, a French one this time, "the seventh daughter" still plies her nefarious calling, with the "diamond woman" as her accomplice.

Women and wine, game and deceit, Make the wealth small, the want great.

Some years ago a murder occurred at the Palmer House, in which the four elements of this "old rhyme" were all conspicuously present. Unlike the case of John Fellows, that of Charlie Stiles was fully investigated and the smallest details published at the time.

Stiles was calling clerk for the Board of Trade, a position which yielded him a handsome income. Like Fellows, he came from a country town, but unlike the victim of a fortune-teller, he had hosts of friends, and was regarded by the "men about town" as one of the best boys living. Such popularity was not



"BROKE FROM HIS ASSESSANTS AND LEAPED DOWNWARD."

confined to the sterner sex, however. Stiles became enamored of a beautiful siren, a young Italian woman named Maddeline Starlati.

After a long intimacy they quarreled, Stiles leaving her to walk into the city from a road-house where he had driven

her in a buggy. Wearing with her long tramp, and burning with all the vengeful rage of her impetuous race, she purchased a revolver, and early the following morning entered the Palmer House, where Stiles made his home.

Claiming to be a telegraph boy with a message, she induced him to open the door of his room, and after a brief colloquy, shot and killed him.

After one of the most sensational trials in the long list of Chicago's noted criminal record, in which her defense was "emotional insanity," Starlati was convicted and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. She served her term with all the bearing of a martyr.

She was endowed with rare musical gifts, and upon her release some ardent sympathizer sent her to Europe to cultivate her talents and prepare for the stage.

Thus a wicked woman, a veritable murderess, is given an opportunity to add fame to her notoriety, while equally gifted and pure girls are seldom made the proteges of rich patrons of art.

DWIGHT BALDWIN.

As I grow in years I grow more charitable, because I see no fault committed by others that I have not committed myself.—Goethe.

JAS. M. TURNER NAMED

AS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Other Nominees for State Offices—Text of the Resolutions Adopted—Resolutions of the Work of the Detroit Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at Detroit on Wednesday, the 27th ult. Nothing was accomplished on the first day beyond a temporary organization and the appointment of the usual committees. Chairman Hopkins, of the State Committee, called the body to order and Judge Philip T. Vanele was made temporary Chairman. After the delivery of speeches by Gen. Alger, ex-Gov. Blair, Jay A. Hubbell, Col. Deland, and others, the convention adjourned until Thursday morning.

Permanent organization was effected upon reassembling by the selection of ex-Gov. Blair, of Jackson, as Chairman, and James Von Kleeck, of Bay, as Secretary.

Gov. Blair, on taking the chair, made a brief address, which was loudly applauded by the 144 delegates. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the platform, which was unanimously adopted. Each and every plank was received with applause, but the greatest enthusiasm was manifested for the section which calls for the abolition of free passes on railroads. Following is the text of the platform:

The Republicans of Michigan in convention assembled do hereby adopt the following platform:

1. The Republicans of Michigan heartily commend President Harrison for the dignity, wisdom and faithfulness displayed by him and his Cabinet in administering the affairs of the nation both at home and abroad.

2. We applaud the patriotic course of Speaker Reed and the Republicans in Congress for so manfully opposing the passage of a bill which would have the effect of depriving the people of the right of suffrage and the safety of the nation, and we urge the speedy enactment by Congress of such laws as shall protect every American citizen in the exercise of this sacred right.

3. We are in favor of such a revision of our national tariff laws as will protect producers, laborers and farmers against the numerous importations of foreign products and cheaper labor, and especially commend those features of the McKinley bill which provide for the protection of farm products as well as manufactured articles.

4. We endorse the action of Congress in its legislation upon the silver question, and favor the unlimited use of gold and silver bullion as a basis for legal-tender paper currency interchangeable with coin.

5. We endorse and commend the action of the Republican party in carrying out its pledges in relation to pension legislation.

6. We commend the able, economical and business-like administration of Gov. Luce.

7. We favor such changes in our State tax laws as shall provide for a more equal and just assessment of real, personal and corporate property, to the end that all property in the State not exempted shall contribute its equal share in maintaining the public burdens.

8. We favor such a change in our tax laws as will compel no person to pay taxes on a greater interest in property than he owns.

9. We reaffirm the position of the Republican party heretofore expressed in its State platforms of 1886 and 1888 upon the temperance question.

10. We oppose the further issue of free passes to members of the Legislature and all other public officers, and urge the passage of laws that will inflict heavy penalties upon such officers for accepting such passes, and upon any individual or corporation who shall give or offer to give them to such officers.

11. We favor the most rigid economy in the management of our State Government and State institutions, and demand shorter and less expensive sessions of the Legislature.

The contest for the nomination for Governor was short but spirited. Both candidates were eloquently presented to the convention, and it ended in the nomination of James M. Turner, of Lansing, who received 408 votes on the first informal ballot to 443 for John T. Rich, of Elba. Amid loud cheers, the ballot was declared formal, and Mr. Turner made the unanimous choice.

After repeated calls, Mr. Turner, accompanied by his wife and children and his opponent, John T. Rich, appeared before the convention, and amid loud applause, thanked the convention.

Among other things he said: "I never have anything good but what I want my family to share it with me. That's why I insisted that my wife and babies should come on the platform with me." When he spoke of Gen. Alger as "the nation's standard-bearer of 1888 and 1892" the delegates shouted themselves hoarse.

Member of State Board of Education, James M. Ballou of Allegan. Justice of the Supreme Court, Edward Cahill of Lansing.

The convention elected Senator James McMillan as Chairman of the State Central Committee and then adjourned.

James M. Turner was born in Lansing in 1850 and brought up amid the pioneer surroundings of Ingham County. He was educated in the common school at Lansing, and finished his rudimentary training with a course in the academy at Cazenovia, N. Y. Showing early in life an aptitude for business, he found employment when sixteen years of age in a country store. He remained there two years and then entered the land office of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, now the Saginaw Division of the Michigan Central, which his father had built. He was given charge of surveys and the examination of lands.

He was made President and General Superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, now the middle division of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and occupied the position from 1876 to 1879. In 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served one term with signal ability. He was the first paymaster of the Ionia and Lansing Road, now the Detroit, Lansing and Northern.

In 1880 he was elected President of the State Agricultural Society and Mayor of Lansing. He was also made President of the Iron Star Company, which operates the Great Western Mine at Crystal Falls. He later became interested in enterprises in Marquette, Ontonagon, and Gogebic Counties in the Upper Peninsula, and is President of the Michigan Condensed Milk Company of Lansing.

REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

Annual Report of the State Board of Pharmacy—A Decrease.

The State Board of Pharmacy has forwarded to Gov. Luce its report for the year ending July 7. The board reports that at its three meetings for examinations during the year there were 294 applicants for certificates as registered pharmacists, and thirty-nine for assistant pharmacists. Of this number 105 were passed as registered pharmacists, and sixty-six as assistants, the excess in the latter class being accounted for by a rule of the board granting assistants' certificates to those who failed to pass the full examination, yet ranked sufficiently high to warrant the board in issuing certificates as assistants. The year's receipts are as follows:

294 applicants for examination as regis.	\$ 8 732.00
105 registered pharmacists assistants, 61	87.00
2,740 renewals, 51	2740.00
184 renewals, assistants, 53 cents	92.00
Total	\$3,651.00
On hand at last report	1,380.38
Total	\$5,031.38
Disbursements	3,724.84
On hand	\$1,306.54

The number of registered pharmacists in the State one year ago and at present is as follows:

	Reg. Phar.	Assists.
Highest number registered, 1892	422	174
Dropped from rolls	403	122
In force, July 7, 1893	2,879	222
Added during year	165	66
Dropped during year	134	318
In force July 7, 1893	2,900	238
Dropped to date	571	294
Highest number registered, July 7, 1893	3,477	440

During the year there have been seventy complaints for violation of the pharmacy law, making a total of 219 since the law was enacted. Ten cases are in the hands of the board's attorney and the balance have been disposed of during the year, bringing the total number of convictions up to thirty-five. The total cost of prosecution has been \$2,347.03, and the amount of the fines \$424.

PARSON ARNEY NOT AFRAID.

He Thinks His Explanation Will Be Satisfactory to the Conference.

The Rev. J. W. Arney, of Saranac, who is to be hauled over the coals and probably disciplined to the extent of being asked to choose between the horses he loves so well and his pulpit, has been interviewed by a correspondent. He was clad in overalls, attending to the shoeing of one of his flares. He is intelligent, well educated, and earnest; his single failing, if failing it be, is his fondness for horses. He talked about as follows: "I do not expect I shall have any serious difficulty at the conference. I shall make any necessary explanations that may be asked for, but shall not go out of my way in the least to apologize or attempt a vindication. I have done nothing wrong, and I am perfectly willing to abide by the result. I am confident that my explanation will be satisfactory, and that the report of the investigating committee will be satisfactory. I am not sorry for anything I have done, have not a single regret, and have not allowed the matter to disturb my slumbers."

Mr. Arney's parishioners sanction his cause, and declare their intention of standing by him. He also says that in the event of the worst happening the conference can only suspend him. "The church cannot dictate to me what I shall do and what I shall not do, beyond a certain limit. If I see fit to give another horse race in the future that is my affair, and I do not concede that the church has any right to interfere with me so long as I serve my people acceptably as pastor."

DEATH OF DR. DOUGLAS.

The Oldest Survivor of the Ex-Professors of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Silas H. Douglas, the oldest survivor of the ex-professors of the University of Michigan, is dead. He had a paralytic stroke three years ago and has been an invalid since.

Dr. Douglas was born in Chautauque County, New York, in 1816. He graduated from the University of Vermont and afterward took a master's degree from the same institution. In 1838 he came to Michigan, locating in Detroit, where he studied medicine with Drs. Rice and Pletcher. He graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland and returned to Detroit, where he was connected with a Government party negotiating Indian treaties. In 1848 he moved to Ann Arbor and began practice. In 1844 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and two years later was advanced to a full professorship of the same branch, filling this and other positions in the University until 1875. His name was brought prominently before the people by the celebrated Rose-Douglas investigation, in which the disappearance of certain moneys belonging to the University was brought out, and which investigation and decisions of the various courts and the Supreme Court entirely vindicated Dr. Douglas.

CONGRESS OF FARMERS.

IT IS NOW IN SESSION AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Gov. Hoar Welcomes the Delegates to Iowa—President Kolb in His Annual Address Discusses the Subject of the Tariff.

The Farmers' National Congress began its tenth annual session at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Monday, the 27th inst. There is a large attendance of delegates and visitors from different States. The Secretary of the congress, B. F. Clayton, of Macedonia, Iowa, and the President, R. F. Kolb, of Alabama, have been at work for weeks to make the gathering a success, and have succeeded. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock at Do-hany's Opera House. Gov. Hoar was present, and delivered the address of welcome. He was followed by the Mayor, who welcomed the visitors to the city. President Kolb made a lengthy speech to the agriculturists. He reviewed the tariff question at length, and, after defining the positions of the two great political parties on the subject, he said:

The agricultural class is probably more interested in the question than any other class. The farmers use all the articles of domestic life that man needs, besides a great many that no other class does, and gets less direct benefit out of the tariff than any other. I would not advise a hostile hand to be raised against any American industry. I would go as far as I could to foster every existing one and bring into existence new ones until I reached the point where the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number was fulfilled. That far I would go, but not a step farther, and I would strike down with a relentless hand any system that attempted to enrich a few at the expense of the masses. Millions would I give for development, but not one cent for tribute. The farmers of this country have at all times borne their share of public responsibility. Farmers, as soldiers and statesmen, have ever been self-sacrificing patriots. Whether as subduers of the forest and plain, unarming tax-payers or great wealth producers, they have borne their share of the heat and burden of the day and it must not be accounted strange if they demand that there shall be no class legislation in all the statute books of this broad land. Let the taxes be so laid as to raise sufficient money to meet the wants of the Government economically administered. Not a dollar more. No bounties to trusts and combines. The tolls of reform have been sounded from the lakes to the Gulf and from the Alleghenies to the Pacific Slope, and a bloodless revolution has been inaugurated. Georgia and Kansas, North Carolina, Nebraska, Texas, Minnesota and Iowa have sounded the clarion note of the farmer's freedom. The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America was established to annihilate monopolies, destroy trusts and break down combinations formed to injure the farmer. What could be more patriotic than his declaration of purposes.

The address received a hearty approval from the agriculturists present.

MISSISSIPPI'S CONVENTION.

Floods of Amendments Offered—Qualifications for Delegates.

(Jackson Miss.) dispatch.]

The Constitutional Convention met at 3:30 p. m., and under the call of counties, which is the regular order for Tuesdays and Fridays, a flood of amendments and resolutions were submitted and referred to appropriate committees. Among others were the following: By Mr. Marett, of Marshall County, to insert into the constitution the following words under the section bill of rights: "This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, and the people thereof are a part of the American nation, and all attempts to dissolve the said union shall be resisted with the whole power of the State." Mr. Dabney, of Warren County, offered a preamble and resolution touching the fifteenth amendment. The preamble recites that the black and white races are hopelessly antagonistic on political questions, and that the safety of the state demands white supremacy. Three delegates offered resolutions providing that no member of the convention shall be eligible to a State or national office for a period of three years immediately following the adoption of the constitution. These were referred without action. The report of the sub-committee on franchise, which was printed to-day, does not materially differ from the language of the provisions telegraphed last night. The qualifications which are to become operative Jan. 1, 1896, are: 1. Every qualified elector shall be able to read any article of the constitution of this State; or (2) he shall be able to understand the same when read to him; or (3) he shall own in his own right and shall have paid taxes on property of the assessed value of \$200 for the fiscal year next preceding his registration. Soldiers of other army, who served honorably during the late war, shall be exempt from the property or educational qualifications. No legislation need be expected of the convention until the committee on elective franchise has submitted its report. The present indications are that the convention will be in session until Oct. 1.

News in Brief.

By an act of Congress Lincoln, Neb., was recently made a port of delivery, and since last March imports valued at \$10,000 have passed through the little Custom House.

An elderly gentleman called at the Young Woman's Home at Chattanooga and asked that a bride be recommended to him from among the inmates. He was not accommodated.

J. J. SIMMONS, a negro, posed as a Government pension agent in Tennessee, and secured several hundred dollars from negroes, for whom he said he could obtain pensions if desired. Now he is in jail.

GREEK MORRIS, a leader of the Ever-soles in the French-Eversoles feud in Kentucky, has been captured. "Clabo" Jones, who is credited with having killed twenty-five men, has been placed in jail also.

THE Archbishop of Kingston, Ont., has borrowed \$200,000 from the Standard Life Assurance Company at 4 1/2 per cent. The loan is for twenty years. The lives of forty young men will be insured for \$5,000 each.

At Beaver Canyon, Idaho, Deputy Sheriff Dave Stoddard, of Bingham County, Idaho, was cut and slashed to death by a drunken and treacherous Indian while two of his accomplices were holding his hands.

FIVE THOUSAND persons attended the opening of the Grangers' National Exhibition at Williams Grove, Pa. One of the principal features of the exhibition is the display of cereals by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

"He's a pessimist. Very widely read." "That's strange. A pessimist ought to be very largely blue."